



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

During the week ended May 13, 1905, there were 31 deaths from cholera and 324 from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal during the week ended May 6, 1905, there were 2,641 cases of and 2,435 deaths from plague.

Measures for rat extermination recommended for Bengal.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has written to the government of Bengal relative to the extermination of rats as a preventive measure against plague. In its letter it calls attention to the good results following crusades against rats and intimates that any measures adopted by the government toward the extermination of rats would meet with strong support. It suggests that to be of real service in preventing plague epidemics any efforts made against rats should be widespread and cover every district of the city and should be persisted in throughout the year and not confined to times when plague is prevalent. In closing the letter reference was made to the measures adopted at Giridih and their attendant success.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Rejections recommended—Infectious diseases in Italy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin reports, June 5, as follows: During the week ended June 3, 1905, the following ships were inspected at Naples:

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 1	Baionne	Philadelphia	1,263	150	1,450
1	Roma	New York	1,461	110	1,650
1	Città di Milano	do	1,496	200	1,750
2	König Albert	do	963	70	980
3	Italia	do			

Rejections recommended.

Date.	Name of ship.	Tra-choma.	Favus.	Suspected trachoma.	Suspected favus.	Other causes.	Total.
June 1	Baionne						
1	Roma	42	5	53		3	108
1	Città di Milano	38	1	19	2	11	71
2	König Albert	29	5	30	1	7	72
3	Italia	38	3	33	3	6	83
		147	14	135	6	27	329

Infectious diseases in Italy.

For the week ended May 25, 1905, the following reports were officially registered:

Smallpox.—There were reported 9 cases in 5 communes of the Province of Lecce, 3 cases in the Province of Palermo, 44 cases at Catania. Cases were reported, too, in the Provinces of Chieti and Avellino.